DARCOM will develop MSD certification testing, acceptance, operation and maintenance procedures for the Army based on guidance provided in paragraph VII, DOD Directive 6050.4. The following standards will apply:

(A) Marine sanitation devices will be designed and operated to prevent the overboard discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or any waste derived from sewage, into the navigable waters of the United States, except as hereinafter provided.

(B) Any existing vessel equipped with a Type I MSD which was installed on or before April 1, 1976, or within 3 years thereafter, is in compliance so long as the device remains satisfactorily operable. Any existing vessel not equipped with any MSD on or before this date must install either a Type II or Type III MSD on or before April 1, 1981, except those vessels not equipped with installed toilet facilities.

(C) Any existing vessel equipped at any time with a Type II or Type III MSD and certified by either DARCOM or the US Coast Guard, is in compliance so long as the long device remains satisfactorily operable.

(D) All new vessels will be equipped only with a Type II or a Type III MSD certified by DARCOM or the US Coast Guard, on or before April 1, 1978, except those vessels not equipped with installed toilet facilities.

(E) Any vessel operating on a freshwater lake or impoundment will comply with the applicable EPA ''no discharge'' standard and regulations of the US Coast Guard, to include compliance schedules. If the vessel is equipped with any MSD, the device will be modified as necessary to preclude accidental discharge into such waters.

(F) Prior to the compliance dates stated above, more rigid or compelling standards which are imposed by State, regional or local jurisdictions may prevail. After compliance, a more rigid standard will not take effect sooner than April 1, 1981.

(G) Any ''no discharge'' standard will not apply until the Administrator, EPA, determines that adequate facilities for safe and sanitary removal and treatment of sewage from all vessels are reasonably available for such waters to which the prohibition applies, or that the water quality requires a more stringent standard than that provided by 40 CFR part 140.

(H) Operators will not be exposed to hazardous chemicals or conditions during normal operation and maintenance of MSD's.

(ii) Because of the above standard, MSD's under development or procurement for new vessels or to replace existing equipment should be selected with ''no discharge'' as a possible parameter and that full consideration be given to systems based on holding tanks rather than actual treatment systems. DARCOM will ensure that appropriate Environmental Protection Control Reports (RCS DD–I&L(SA) 1383) on MSD retrofit costs are forwarded through channels to HQDA (DAEN–FEU) WASH, DC 20314 in accordance with chapter 10, this regulation.

(iii) MSD's will be so designed to preclude contamination of potable water supplies.

§ 650.60 Ocean dumping standards.

The Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92–532) and EPA prohibit the dumping of certain materials into ocean waters and controls the dumping of all other materials. Army controlled activities will comply with the regulations and standards set by this act and notify HQDA (DAEN–ZCE) WASH DC 20310 of all permit requests. (40 CFR parts 220 through 227 and 33 CFR 323.324).

§ 650.61 Activities in navigable waters.

The construction of any structure in or over any navigable water of the United States, the excavation from or depositing of material in such waters, or the accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, location, condition or capacity of such waters must have prior approval of the Chief of Engineers or his authorized representative. Authority for such work is provided by issuance of a permit. Policy, practice and procedures are contained in 33 CFR part 322.

§ 650.62 Storage of hazardous materials.

Storage facilities for materials which are hazardous to health, and for oils,

gases, fuels or other materials capable of causing water pollution, to either surface or ground waters, if accidentally discharged, will be so located as to minimize or prevent such spillage. Measures necessary to entrap spillage, such as catchment areas, relief vessels, of entrapment dikes, will be installed so as to prevent and/or contain accidental pollution of water (subparts F and I of this part).

§ 650.63 Water supply treatment procedures.

Water supplies will be monitored and, where necessary, treated in accordance with AR 420–46, Water and Sewerage, TB MED 229; AR 115–21, Hydrologic Services for Military Purposes and AR 115–20, Field Water Supply.

§ 650.64 Water conservation.

(a) *Reduce consumption.* All uses of water will be periodically surveyed and action taken to reduce water consumption wherever possible. The design and construction of new facilities and processes will consider minimized consumption of water, in particular potable water, as a major parameter. Vegetation and landscaping will be selected for the particular climate and geographical location so as to minimize or eliminate the need for irrigation.

(b) *Reuse-recycle.* In addition to reducing initial water consumption, water conservation measures will include the reuse or recycling of wastewater whenever practicable. The design methodology for new or for modification of old facilities and processes will identify potential re-use or recycling of wastewater alternatives and such alternatives will be selected whenever it is determined economically competitive with ''once through'' processes. Examples include closed cycle cooling systems for power plants and the use of land based sewage treatment systems.

(c) *Erosion Control.* Operations will be scheduled and designed to reduce or eliminate the destruction of vegetation and other ground cover which prevents erosion and stream siltation. Siting of new facilities will consider topography and soil conditions to reduce construction in areas sensitive to erosion. Construction techniques and methods that minimize erosion will be identified in all construction contracts and design/construction specifications. Large parking lots, roof areas, aircraft facilities, and roads which result in rapid runoff will be minimized wherever practicable. Periodic surveys will be made to identify areas where erosion has occurred and action will be initiated to control further erosion such as planting vegetation; controlling and, where necessary, impounding stormwater from areas of rapid runoff.

§ 650.65 Minor industrial and municipal operations.

Wastewater discharge from minor industrial and municipal facilities such as wash racks, engine steam cleaning operations, water treatment plant backwash, swimming pool filter backwash, and other similar activities will be connected to the sanitary sewer wherever feasible. It should be noted that effluent from these activities not connected to sanitary sewers requires an NPDES discharge permit. To eliminate costly and difficult treatment and monitoring programs all possible efforts should be directed to connecting with the sanitary lines. At remote locations, a holding tank may be used which is sized to hold all drainage between pumpouts. After pumpout, the wastewater will be transported to another location for treatment and disposal. Other alternatives include onsite treatment which would require a discharge permit, or a closed cycle system which would treat and re-use the wastewater. In the latter case, if there were no discharges, a permit would not be required.

§ 650.66 NPDES permits.

The NPDES permit program (40 CFR part 125) requires that all discharges of pollutants from point sources into navigable waters, (§ 650.53(a)(6)), will be regulated by a discharge permit. This applies to domestic and industrial wastewater. The permit requirement does not extend to discharges from separate storm sewers except where the storm sewers receive industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or runoff or where the storm runoff discharge has been identified by the Regional Administrator, the State water pollution control agency, or an interstate agency